(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2942.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1803.

STOCKHOLM, March 29.

THE secretary of the court, Charles Boheman, whose arreſt was mentioned ſome time back, appears by the papers found in his poſſeſſion, and now acknowledged by himſelf, to have been a chief inſtrument in a very extenſive and dangerous plan; all the parts of which, however, are not yet diſcovered. He was member, it ſeems, of a ſecret ſociety, or order, which took its riſe in the ſouth of Germany, but ſpreading ſo rapidly as to draw too much attention, it was found convenient to change the name and places of meeting. The view of the order ſeems political; they pretend to unlimitted power over all governments; and all the members are ſworn to ſtrict ſecrecy and to implicit obedience to unknown chiefs. Boheman, though a Swede by birth, having been many years ſettled in Denmark, where he has eſtates, the king has ordered him to be delivered up to the Daniſh government. A royal proclamation has been publiſhed on this occaſion, requiring all perſons who are at the heads of orders or aſſociations of any kind, to deliver to the magiſtrates a copy of the form of the oath, and a written detail of the object of their ſociety, under pain of diſſolution of the order. Theſe documents to be laid before the king, and after being reviſed by him to be returned, and ſerve as a guide for the conduct of the order. The civil governor of Stockholm, and the chief magiſtrate in country places, to have free admiſſion at all times, by virtue of their office, without being received into the order. They have alſo a right to be made acquainted with every thing that paſſes in the order, no decree excepted. They are, however, bound to obſerve the ſame ſecrecy as the members, except in regard to what their office makes it neceſſary to diſcover. The Free Maſons, who are under the immediate protection of the king, are alone excepted from this inſpection.

STUTGARD, March 29.

It is generally believed in Germany that the object of gen. Duroc's journey to Berlin was not ſo much to obtain aſſurance of what there was no room to doubt —the good diſpoſition of the court of Pruſſia towards France, as to explain to his Pruſſian majeſty the preſent ſtate of affairs between the Engliſh and French governments, and to give a new proof of the value which the court of the Thuilleries puts on his Pruſſian majeſty's friendſhip. The firſt conſul could not have choſen a perſon fitter for that ſervice than an officer already known to have acquitted himſelf ſucceſsfully of ſeveral important and delicate commiſſions which had been intruſted to him, and honoured at Berlin with the eſteem of the court and miniſters, on account of the former prudence and ſagacity of his conduct.—What induces us to believe that general Duroc was charged merely to make ſome friendly communications to the Pruſſian court, is the ſhortneſs of his ſtay at Berlin.

It is probable that the Pruſſian cabinet will return theſe amicable attentions on the part of France by new aſſurances, not to undertake, or even to ſuffer among its allies and friends any thing in the ſmalleſt degree favourable to the hoſtile intentions evinced by England; intentions which cannot become formidable to France if the continent ſhall remain a quiet ſpectator of the diſpute. Pruſſia, by the late extenſion of its dominions, and by the vicinity of its conines to that of France, has power to preſerve the neutrality of the continent of Europe; and on ſuch an occaſion France would not neglect to remind the Pruſſian government that it is to the favour of France it owes its elevation to a rank of ſo much conſequence.

Situate between the two great powers, Ruſſia and Auſtria, Pruſſia foreſaw that the time might come when it ſhould be obliged to preſent a double front of armed defence to thoſe powers. It repreſented to France its neceſſity to agrandize its power and extend its limits to thoſe of France, that it might be able to ſtand till France might come to its aid.—— This France effected in the new arrangements in Germany, and the two powers are now able conveniently to give each other mutual aſſiſtance. France can, by means of Pruſſia, ſecure the neutrality of the continent; Pruſſia, by means of France, ſecures its independence and the rank it holds among the great powers. On theſe principles reſts the preſent tranquillity of the German empire. And theſe are of ſuch a nature that we can entertain no fears in regard to the reſult of the differences which ſeem at this moment to divide the firſt maritime powers of Europe. We already find the effects of that policy which tends to detach England from all diſcuſſions in which the intereſts of the continent are concerned, and to inſulate her as entirely in politics as ſhe is in her geographical ſituation. In conſequence of this ſyſtem, the act of mediation for the nineteen Swiſs cantons was not communicated to the Engliſh government which could have nothing to do with a ſtate ſituate in the centre of Europe.

HAGUE, April 1.

Mr. Liſton, the Engliſh envoy, received yeſterday two couriers, one from London, (who, after delivering his diſpatches ſet out for Amſterdam,) and the other from Berlin, with diſpatches, which are ſaid to be very favourable to the hopes of peace. Mr. Liſton tranſmitted them this morning to his court, by a veſſel ſent off for that purpoſe. However, the news received from Amſterdam, and the movement among the troops, have excited great alarm among the merchants. Inſurance is above the peace rate; and the funds, which were already dropping, have received a further fall. In addition to this, the Engliſh ſquadron, which is cruiſing at the mouth of the river Meuſe, has been reinforced by two veſſels; ſo that it now conſiſts of two ſhips of the line and three frigates.

April 9.

In about ten days the couriers which have been ſent to Peterſburg from London, Paris and the Hague, are expected back. The anſwers they bring will decide the preſent criſis, and this deciſion, it is hoped, will be pacific.

ROTTERDAM, April 12.

By an expreſs order from the firſt conſul, the Louiſiana expedition is definitively ſuſpended. The French general began the day before yeſterday to debark the troops that were on board the veſſels; they will proceed, with the other troops newly arrived in this republic, to different deſtinations both on the frontiers and elſewhere. In ſeveral of our towns, among others, at Nimeguen and Grave, their entrance was at firſt oppoſed by the commandants of the Dutch garriſons; but after an ulterior explanation, theſe commandants thought fit to yield to neceſſity and force. Perſons of good information of what is paſſing, and who have acceſs to all the principal functionaries of the government, ſtate, as a matter of certainty, that among the 12 members of the government, there is a party which has abſolutely proteſted againſt the meaſure of France; in conſequence of which the French troops have, in ſuch great numbers, entered our territory. The majority has, however, judged that proteſtation to be, in our preſent circumſtances, impolitic.

LONDON, April 7.

Yeſterday morning we received Paris journals to the 4th inſtant, and at the ſame time a letter from a correſpondent in that city.—The former contain no intelligence whatever; the latter ſtates that the final determination of the buſineſs of the indemnities in Germany has occaſioned no inconſiderable ſenſation at Paris.—It is received in the political circles (ſays our correſpondent,) as a ſhort preſage, that in the event of hoſtilities between Great-Britain and France, the emperor of Germany does not feel inclined to take any ſhare in the conteſt.—"If he felt any thing of a contrary diſpoſition (the French politicians obſerve) his Imperial majeſty would not have cloſed the account, when the means of protection were ſo much within his power."—This reaſoning ſeems *prima facie* tolerably juſt, and has been anticipated, no doubt, by every reflecting politician.—In the preſent coloſſal ſtate of French power and influence no object in perſpective could be ſufficient to induce Auſtria to wage a war with the republic.—In the event even of a renewal of hoſtilities between England and France, there is very little likelihood of the emperor taking any immediate part of the conteſt; but if the monſter, through our exertions, become ſeriouſly wounded in any part, it will in that caſe remain to be ſeen whether thoſe powers, now within his tyrannic gripe, will not with cheerfulneſs and alacrity, lend their utmoſt aid to effect his deſtruction.

Accounts from Berlin ſtate, that one of Duroc's objects was to prevail on the king of Pruſſia to ſeize Hamburg, for the purpoſe of completely excluding the commerce of England from that port and from Germany.—Duroc ſaid too, that if the king of Pruſſia would not do ſo, and (it is added) likewiſe ſeize on Hanover, the firſt conſul would ſend troops to do ſo.—To this the cabinet of Berlin replied, that his Pruſſian majeſty was reſolved to obſerve the moſt perfect neutrality, and if neceſſary, draw a *cordon* of troops round the former line of demarcation, and defend the neutrality of the north. Other accounts, of a more doubtful nature, ſtate that Buonaparte has declared, that if a war with England takes place, he is determined to have none but friends or foes.

Extract of a letter from Killoullon, March 28, 1803.

"In caſe war breaks out, I am much afraid the lower order of people here will not remain quiet —ſeveral ſuſpicious bad characters, that left this country after the rebellion that was ſuppreſſed, have returned here within theſe laſt ten days, which bode no good to the peace of the country.—I think, however, that the reſpectable farmers and prieſts, who I believe, encouraged the laſt rebellion very much, are now totally changed in their principles, and quite averſe to any freſh diſturbances."

NEW-YORK, May 23.

Accounts by the Arabella packet are not ſo late as thoſe received by former arrivals. From the information we have been able to collect, the war preparations were going on with a degree of ſpirit and activity in all parts of Great-Britain, that ſeemed to indicate the moſt hoſtile expectations. The public mind continued in a ſtate of uncertainty; but the beſt informed appeared to make their calculations for war.

In addition to the hoſtile contents of this day's gazette, we have the firſt authority for ſaying, that in conſequence of the unſettled ſtate of Europe, and the probability of war, Mr. King, our miniſter at London, has determined not to leave England till his ſucceſſor ſhall have arrived.

Captain Bell, of the brig Sea-Flower, informed us, that he left Leith the 14th April, and that a Britiſh 50 gun ſhip, three frigates and a number of cutters had ſailed for the coaſt of Holland, to intercept the French expedition that were preparing to ſail for Louiſiana; that great warlike preparations were ſtill going on; that it was the opinion of moſt people at Leith, hoſtilities would ſoon commence. Captain B. fell in with a veſſel bound to Boſton, and gave the captain all his looſe news-papers.

Captain Rooke, of the brig Delight, from Cadiz, recommends to merchants who ſhip flour to any port in Spain, that great care ſhould be taken to keep barrels clean, as their dirty appearance will be an injury to the ſale.

Captain Rogers, of the brig Anne, from Leghorn, which place he left the 5th ult. informs, that the day before his departure, an Engliſh frigate arrived there with orders for all the Britiſh merchantmen to leave the place immediately, which was done with the greateſt precipitation: upwards of 20 ſail hauled out in 24 hours, and an embargo was expected to take place. The French troops, it was rumoured, were ſoon to evacuate Leghorn. Capt. Rogers left Gibraltar the 20th of April, and brings nothing new reſpecting the important ſubject of war or peace. Two of the American frigates were at Malta, and one at Tetuan Bay.

Since our laſt, we have received Bermuda papers by an arrival at the ſouthward to the 30th of April. In one of them it is obſerved that "accounts from the Weſt-Indies ſtate, that there is the moſt promiſing crops expected this year that ever was known." Another paper ſays, "A dangerous ſickneſs prevailed at Turk's-Iſland."

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

If the article under our London head of April 7, is juſtly ſtated, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that the ſailing of the French for Louiſiana, will be the ſignal for war or peace; for ſhould the Britiſh ſtop them, it will no doubt be conſidered a declaration of war; but on the other hand, ſhould they let them paſs, we may conclude that Britain is not in earneſt, and that the whole will blow over.

LONDON, April 7.

By letters received yeſterday from Paris, we are informed, that the whole city and even the conſular palace itſelf, are placarded with the following words:

"*Point de Paix—Point de Conſul.*"

"*No Peace—No Conſul.*"

By a gentleman who left Helvoet, on the 2d of April, at 2 o'clock, we learn, that thirteen American tranſports and ſome French frigates were then there, for the purpoſe of conveying the army bound on the Louiſiana expedition. They were all embarked, and only waiting the arrival of general Victor, the commander in chief. The next morning a little way at ſea, we heard the guns fire, which was to announce the general's arrival, and paſſed through a ſquadron of Engliſh frigates that were waiting to intercept the expedition. Through the ſame channel we hear, that the French army had actually entered Holland, alleging as an excuſe that England retained the Cape of Good Hope.

May 27.

Capt. Dwyer from Martinique arrived at N. York, informs, that in conſequence of recent advices from Bourdeaux, an embargo was laid on Engliſh veſſels at Dominique on the 24th, and at Martinique the 27th ult. the day our informant ſlipt off by cutting his cable—That the Engliſh officers belonging to the Weſt-Indies had arrived with orders to join their regiments immediately—And that the captain-general of Martinique, having been ordered to France ſailed on the 24th of April on board a ſhip of war, accom-

panied by a brig commanded by Buonaparte's younger brother.

An article from Amſterdam, of the 12th ult. ſtates that the expedition to Louiſiana is definitively ſuſpended, by order of the firſt conſul, and the troops have begun to debark.

Official intelligence of the ſurrender of the Cape of Good Hope was received in London, on the 22d April.

The ſhip John Morgan, Howard (on board of which Mr. King, our ambaſſador at the court of St. James's has taken his paſſage) was to ſail for N. York in 3 days after the Iris.

A London paper of the 8th ult. obſerves :—"We have already laid before our readers the manly reſolutions made by Mr. Roſs, in the ſenate of the United States, relative to the free navigation of the Miſſiſſippi.—They have produced the deepeſt impreſſion throughout America." [Here follow Mr. Roſs's introductory ſpeech to his reſolutions, of which ſeveral London editors ſpeak in very ſuitable terms, as well as of ſeveral others of the minority, on their very ſpirited conduct on the *occlusion* of the port of New-Orleans.]

The arrival of the ſhip Iris, at New-York, has put us in poſſeſſion of advices to the 23d of April.

The important queſtion of war remained undetermined on the date of theſe accounts. Letters of April 18, ſay,—"Affairs are quite in a ſtate of ſuſpence. The final anſwer, however, which is to decide whether peace ſhall be continued or war renewed, will be known before long, as a ſpecial meſſenger is now in Paris, ſent by this country, to know the iſſue. Active preparations are ſtill going on to meet the event of war. Stocks are daily fluctuating but continue low. This, however, is a falſe indication of political concerns. How can we pretend to make the ſtocks a criterion for our judgment, when it is notoriouſly known, that the ſmile of the French miniſter has elevated them one day, and that on the next day they have been depreſſed by his lowering cloudy countenance."

May 28.

A paſſenger in the ſhip Iris, arrived at N. York from Liverpool, informs, that the arrival of Mr. Monroe in France, was announced in a London paper of about the 25th of April.

Capt. Folger, arrived there alſo, informs, that he left Havre-de-Grace on the 12th April, and that Mr. Monroe, our ambaſſador to France and Spain, was landed from the Richmond two or three days before he ſailed, in good health.

The United States frigate Conſtitution, now lying in Boſton harbour, is ordered to be fitted for ſea immediately. She will be commanded by captain PREBLE.

A maritime expedition is fitting out at Peterſburg in Ruſſia, at the expence of a company of American merchants, and it is to proceed from the Cape of Good Hope to Kamſchatka. It has for its object to eſtabliſh an exchange between the productions of Siberia and thoſe of China.

BALTIMORE, May 25.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE!

About three weeks ſince the dwelling-houſe of the reverend Aſa Dunham, at Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennſylvania, accidentally took fire and was entirely conſumed with its contents. The fire was diſcovered by Mr. Dunham and his wife about midnight, when it had arrived at ſuch head as to render an immediate eſcape neceſſary for the preſervation of life. Mrs. Dunham, however, urged by the impulſe of maternal affection, immediately re-entered the houſe to ſave, if poſſible, an aged mother who ſlept in a lower room. After much exertion in the attempt, and ſucceeding in removing her parent from the room where ſhe ſlept, Mrs Dunham was forced to abandon it; the flames having cut off her retreat by the door, ſhe reſorted to one of the lower windows, where ſhe was extricated from the devouring element, though not till it had ſo far affected her life, as to render its duration but a few days of extreme diſtreſs. In the upper ſtory of the houſe were two young men, nephews to Mrs. Dunham—the eldeſt about twenty and the youngeſt about thirteen years of age. Being awakened by their uncle, they were urged to attempt to force off the weather-boarding as the only way to eſcape; the youngeſt ſoon exhauſted in the attempt and overcome by the heat of the fire, reſigned himſelf to his fate; his brother, however, finally ſucceeded in forcing his way through by placing a pillow on his head and running with great violence againſt the weather-boarding; he fell to the ground very much burnt, and ſurvived the cataſtrophe about ten days. Of the five perſons that were in the houſe when the fire took place Mr. Dunham is now the only ſurvivor. A ſcene of more extreme diſtreſs has ſeldom occurred than the one here exhibited. Mrs. Dunham and her nephew were burnt in a manner too ſhocking to relate—In the moſt deplorable ſituation, they were compelled to wait a long time expoſed to the cold of the night before any aſſiſtance or relief could be procured. [*Gaz. U. S.*]

May 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havanna, to his friend in Charleston, dated April 13.

"DEAR SIR,

"A ſchooner belonging to the French republic, has juſt arrived from Cape Francois, brings accounts of the arrival of 10,000 troops at St. Domingo, with a letter from Buonaparte, mentioning his having ſent that number, and alſo one million of livres, to his *chere freree*, general Rochambeau—adding that *his glory*, as well as the honour of the general himſelf depended on the conqueſt of that iſland; and that he would ſend him ſoon after, 20,000 more men, and one million of livres monthly, in aid of that glorious purpoſe, with orders that any further ſums of money that might be wanting, ſhould be particularly ſupplied from the treaſury of *his good ally* the king of Spain, at the Havanna.

"A veſſel has arrived from New-Orleans which ſpoke in the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi, the 1ſt diviſion of general Victor's fleet, with 5000 men on board, deſtined to take poſſeſſion of that province. The prefect had been at New-Orleans ſome weeks before; and the marquis of Caſa Calvo, who had been commiſſioned by the governor and captain-general of this iſland, in order to deliver formal poſſeſſion of that country to France, ſome time ago, in conſequence of the information juſt mentioned, ſails to-morrow for New-Orleans; ſo that I am afraid the good intentions of the Kentuckians have been fruſtrated by the vigilance of the firſt conſul.

"A great number of fire arms have been found concealed in the Spaniſh territory, not far from New-Orleans; and ſeveral perſons have been taken up; but the general opinion is, that they have been carried there from the U. States."

The writer of a letter from London, the evening of the 6th April, gives it as his opinion that war between England and France, is certainly approaching and that the event cannot poſſibly be very remote.

May 27.

A letter was received on Wedneſday, by a gentleman in this town, from the captain of one of the American veſſels chartered by the French government to carry troops to Louiſiana, dated at Rotterdam, April 5.—The writer obſerves, "We have had all our troops on board theſe three weeks, but dare not go to ſea, becauſe an Engliſh ſquadron is laying in wait for us. I cannot conjecture when we ſhall ſail. The French ſay they will pay us demurrage; but I have my fears on the ſubject. The wages and proviſions will require all the freight money. We are truly in a very diſagreeable ſituation.

(*Patriot.*)

The ladies of the village of Troy in the ſtate of New-York, have formed an aſſociation for the benevolent purpoſe of aſſiſting indigent women and children. They contemplate not only the relief of their bodily neceſſities, but extend their beneficence to the cultivation of their minds in the rudiments of education and the principles of virtue and religion.

Annapolis, June 2.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 28, 1803.

ORDERED, That the bill entitled, An act to alter, change, and aboliſh, all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the ſenate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, together with an extract from the journals of the ſenate relative thereto, be publiſhed for the information of the people, once a week, for the ſpace of three weeks, in the American, Telegraphe, the National Intelligencer, Maryland Gazette, Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change, and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the ——— day of ———, the ſenate of this ſtate ſhall conſiſt and be compoſed of twenty members, one member to be choſen from each of the ſeveral counties of this ſtate, and one member from the city of Baltimore; and that the ſenators ſhall be elected for four years by the electors in the ſeveral counties, and in the city of Baltimore, qualified to vote for members of the houſe of delegates, at the ſame time, in the ſame manner, and at the ſame places, where they ſhall vote for members of the houſe of delegates.

And be it enacted, That no perſon ſhall be a ſenator who ſhall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been a reſident of the ſtate four years next before his election, and the laſt year thereof a reſident of the county or city for which he ſhall be elected, unleſs he ſhall have been abſent on the public buſineſs of the United States or of this ſtate, and having in the ſtate real and perſonal property above the value of —— dollars.

And be it enacted, That immediately after the ſenators ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided by lot into four claſſes; the ſeats of the ſenators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the firſt year, of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the ſecond year, of the third claſs at the expiration of the third year, and of the fourth claſs at the expiration of the fourth year, ſo that one fourth may be choſen every year; and if the ſeat of any ſenator ſhall become vacant by death, reſignation or otherwiſe, a warrant of election ſhall iſſue by the preſident of the ſenate for the election of another in his place, in the ſame manner, and under the ſame regulations, as warrants of election are iſſued by the ſpeaker of the houſe of delegates, to ſupply vacancies in that body; and any ſenator who may be elected to fill a vacancy ſhall hold his ſeat ſo long as the perſon in whoſe place he is elected might have done if no vacancy had happened.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That the fourteenth, fifteenth, ſixteenth, ſeventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth ſections of the conſtitution and form of government, ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be, repealed and aboliſhed on the confirmation hereof.

REFERRED.

On motion, ORDERED, That the governor and council cauſe the bill, entitled, An act to alter, change, and aboliſh, all ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the ſenate and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, to be inſerted in ſuch of the news-papers of this ſtate as to them may appear beſt calculated to communicate the ſame to the people of the ſtate.

J. B. DUCKETT, clk. Senate.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, and State of Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the eſtate of capt. JAMES DISNEY, late of ſaid county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt ſaid deceaſed are warned to exhibit them, legally authenticated, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

JAMES N. WEEMS, Executor.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has for ſale, ſundry valuable ſtock, which will be ſold at private ſale, conſiſting of horſes, hogs, cattle, ſheep, &c. among which are two or three valuable high bred mares and geldings, one of which is ſurpaſſed by none for the road.

J. N. W.

Annapolis, June 2, 1803.

In CHANCERY, May 31, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of SETH HYATT, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can aſcertain the ſame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid Seth Hyatt hath reſided in the State of Maryland the two laſt years preceding the paſſage of the ſaid act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Seth Hyatt, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the 18th day of July next, for the purpoſe of recommending ſome perſon to be truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid Hyatt's then and there taking the oath by the ſaid act preſcribed for delivering up his property.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 10 6 11/3

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and delivering to me, or committing to priſon in Annapolis, ſo that I get him again, a young negro man named TOM, about twenty-five years of age, a black fellow, middle ſized, and is one that attempted ſome time ago to get free, and who at that time called himſelf TOM JOICE. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, or on being committed to priſon in Annapolis, ſo that I get him again.

BENNETT DARNALL.

May 28, 1803. 10 7/6

Charles county, ſc.

I HEREBY certify, that JOHN BARTIN HAGAN on this day brought before me, as a ſtray, a bay mare COLT, ſuppoſed to be about two years old, and about twelve hands three inches high, neither dock'd or branded, her right hind foot is white, and ſome white appears to be above her hoofs on her fore feet, no other notable mark appears. Given under my hand, this 5th day of May, 1803.

IGNATIUS MIDDLETON.

The above ſtray filley came to my plantation in the month of October laſt, and hath continued with my ſtock ever ſince. The owner is hereby requeſted to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away agreeable to law.

JOHN B. HAGAN.

May 5, 1803. 10 7/6

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-ſix years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very ſtout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a ſhort round blue jacket, and a pair of new tickleburg trouſers, fringed at the bottom. He made his eſcape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is ſaid to reſort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

3

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sale made by PHILIP STEUART and ROBERT A. BEALL, trustees for the sale of the real estate of THOMAS DENT, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the fifteenth day of July next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 17th day of June next.

The report states, that four acres of ground on the south side of Piscataway creek, was sold for 970 dollars, a lot on the north side of said creek for 100 dollars, and 339 acres of land, in Prince-George's county, for 6120 dollars and 18 cents.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, the administrator of DELAH TAYLOR, late of Calvert county, deceased, will, on the 15th day of June next, attend at the office of the register of wills for Calvert county, in Huntington, for the purpose of making payment, or distribution, amongst the creditors of the said deceased according to law; all persons interested will take notice of this information. Given under my hand, this 14th day of May, 1803.

2 JAMES J. WILKINSON.

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of ZACHARIAH SOTHORON, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Zachariah Sothoron hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Zachariah Sothoron, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three weeks successively before the twentieth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the second day of September next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Zachariah Sothoron's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 23, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JOHN J. SOTHORON, of Saint-Mary's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said John J. Sothoron hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said John J. Sothoron, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the twentieth day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, on the second day of September next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John J. Sothoron's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

In CHANCERY, May 21, 1803.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, an insolvent debtor of Calvert county, entitled to the benefit of the last act of the general assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, being this day by the sheriff of said county brought before the chancellor, in consequence of an order this day passed, and having before the chancellor taken the oath prescribed for delivering up his property, &c. it is thereupon ordered, that the said Charles Williamson appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, at 10 o'clock, on the 17th day of September, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as his creditors, or any of them, shall then and there propose to him, and that the said Williamson shall give notice of the time and place appointed for his and for their appearance to propose interrogatories, and for recommending a trustee for their benefit, and his answering as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted at least three times successively, before the 17th June next, in the Maryland Gazette.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, on the personal estate of WARREN DENT, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

3X WILLIAM DENT, Administrator
de bonis non of WARREN DENT.

In CHANCERY, May 19th, 1803.

ORDERED, That the sales made by JOHN CAMPBELL, as stated in his report of the real estate of EDWARD WATTS, deceased, shall be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first day of July, provided a copy of this order be served on Charles Bennett, or John Watts and Adeline Watts, or published three times in the Maryland Gazette before the 18th day of June next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

In CHANCERY, May 11, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of RAPHAEL SAXTON, of Saint-Mary's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Raphael Saxton hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of June next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the first day of July next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Raphael Saxton's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 13, 1803.

John Gwinn,
vs.
Samuel Godman, Robert Godman, Brutus Godman, Cassius Godman, Jefferson Godman, John Davidson Godman, Stella Godman, and Peggy Beall Godman, heirs at law of Samuel Godman, deceased.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for the foreclosure of a mortgage given to the complainant by Samuel Godman, deceased, dated on the fourth day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, for the conveyance of the three following tracts of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, to wit: YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, containing one hundred and fifty acres; HENDERSON'S MEADOWS, containing one hundred and five acres, and The ADDITION to SAMSON, containing one hundred and two acres; subject to redemption, and repayment of the principal sum of three hundred and seventy-five pounds, current money, with interest from the first day of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, in three annual payments; the bill states, that no part of the principal or interest of the mortgage money hath been paid; that the period of redemption hath elapsed; that the mortgagor, Samuel Godman, hath departed this life intestate, leaving the defendants his heirs at law, all of whom are minors, except Samuel Godman, the eldest; that all of the said defendants have left the State of Maryland and reside in parts unknown, except Brutus, Cassius and Jefferson; it is thereupon, on the motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, once in each of three successive weeks, before the eleventh day of June next, to the intent that the absent defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the substance and object of the bill filed in this cause, and may be warned to appear in this court in person, or by a guardian, on or before the fourth Tuesday of October next, to shew cause, if any he, she, or they may have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test. 3X SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Charles county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE DENT, late of Charles county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

3X WILLIAM DENT, Administrator
of GEORGE DENT.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of EDWARD GWINN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fourteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 14th day of April, 1803.

3 ACHSAH GWINN, Administratrix.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

Annapolis, August 17, 1802. C. MILLS.

By his EXCELLENCY
JOHN FRANCIS MERCER,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appeareth unto me, by an inquisition taken before Robert Moore, Esq; one of the coroners of Baltimore county, that a most cruel and atrocious murder and robbery were committed on the person of ADAM WAYBLE, paper-maker, a respectable and aged citizen of Anne-Arundel county, by some unknown hand, on or about the thirtieth day of March last, which inquisition hath been returned to me, accompanied by a memorial of sundry respectable inhabitants of the counties of Baltimore and Anne-Arundel, and the city of Baltimore, praying the interposition of government: And, whereas the quiet and security of the good people of this commonwealth depend on the vigilance of the constituted authorities in causing the laws against such enormities to be duly executed: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my proclamation, and I do, by and with the advice and consent of council, hereby offer a REWARD of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to whoever will discover the author or perpetrators of the aforesaid murder and robbery, provided he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof. And moreover I do, by virtue of the authority and powers in me vested, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said murder and robbery on the aforesaid conditions.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three.

JOHN F. MERCER.

By his excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of
the governor and council. 3X

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 16, 1803.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be published three times in each week, for the space of three weeks successively, in the American, Telegraphe, and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Republican Advocate, Herald, and Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and in Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

In CHANCERY, May 13, 1803.

James Walker,
against
Samuel Godman, Robert Godman, Brutus Godman, Cassius Godman, Jefferson Godman, John Davidson Godman, Stella Godman, and Peggy Beall Godman, heirs at law of Samuel Godman, deceased.

THE object of the petition is to obtain a decree for the recording a deed of mortgage from Samuel Godman, deceased, father of the defendants, to the petitioner, James Walker, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of October, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, for the conveyance of sundry tracts of land, sundry negroes, and other personal property, particularly enumerated in the said deed, to the petitioner; the petition states, that the said Samuel Godman, the grantor, hath departed this life intestate, leaving the defendants his heirs at law; that all of them are minors, except Samuel, and that all of them, except Brutus, Cassius and Jefferson, have departed from the State Maryland, and gone to parts unknown; it is thereupon, on motion of the petitioner, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively, before the eleventh day of June next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the defendants, and all persons claiming under the said Samuel Godman, deceased, or conceiving themselves interested, may have notice of the petitioner's application to this court, and of the substance and object of his petition, and may be warned to appear here in person, or by guardian or solicitor, as the case may require, on or before the fourth Tuesday of October next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,
Test. 3X SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

MISFORTUNES of various kinds, together with the harrassing disposition of my creditors, who are continually burthening me with heavy costs, hath at length reduced me to the necessity of surrendering my property for the benefit of my creditors; I therefore hereby give notice, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

May 17, 1803. 3 SAMUEL EVANS.

JOSEPH EVANS,

On the Dock, opposite the Market-house,

Has just received by the Spring vessels arrived at Baltimore, and offers for sale,

A Handsome assortment of GOODS, suitable for the present season, consisting of a variety of the latest and most fashionable articles for Ladies and Gentlemens wear.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts have been longer standing than twelve months, are earnestly requested to call and discharge the same, or give note or bond for the amount thereof.

3 JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, May 19, 1803.

Valuable Family Medicine.

Doct. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters,

Prepared by Thomas H. Rawſon, M. C. M. S.

New-London, Connecticut,

FOR which diſcovery he obtained a patent, ſigned by the preſident of the United States, July 1802. The ſingular virtues, and uncommon efficacy of theſe bitters, are ſo univerſally known and acknowledged, that little need be ſaid in a news-paper advertiſement. As a family medicine they are the moſt uſeful, ſafe, and efficacious compoſition ever known, for the prevention and cure of thoſe numerous and complicated complaints ſo common in the ſpring ſeaſon, ariſing from indigeſtion, nervous debility, &c. and are unequalled by any medicine ever known for deſtroying worms, and removing crudities from the bowels of children.

Dr. Lee's genuine Windham Bilious Pills,

Prepared by Samuel Lee, jun. of Windham, Connecticut.

For which diſcovery he obtained a patent, agreeable to an act of congreſs, and ſigned by George Waſhington, late preſident of the United States, April 30, 1796. Theſe pills operate as a mild and ſpeedy purge, and are a uſeful and convenient phyſic for families; the univerſal fame which they have obtained in conſequence of their uncommon virtues and uſefulneſs, render certificates of cures, and all comments on them, uſeleſs. When the yellow fever has prevailed in the principal cities of the United States, the demand for theſe pills was ſo great, and their benefits ſo amply aſcertained and publicly acknowledged, that it was with difficulty the venders could obtain a neceſſary ſupply. Price 50 cents a box.

Genuine Aromatic Paste,

Prepared by Iſaac Thompſon, of New-London, Connecticut.

The only medicine that will with ſafety eaſe and certainty cure the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums; this paſte cleanſes the teeth, and purifies the gums of any foulneſs or acrid corroſive humours, it braces and ſtrengthens the fibres of the gums, ſo that they adhere cloſe to the teeth; it likewiſe makes the teeth appear white and beautiful, and takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſe from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

Tycis Itch, or Beautifying Ointment.

It is the moſt remarkable compoſition ever known for cleanſing and beautifying the ſkin, and the moſt pleaſant, ſafe, and efficacious application ever diſcovered for the cure of the itch. For further particulars, and the method of uſing the above valuable medicines, the purchaſer is referred to a bill of directions, one of which accompanies each box.

The above genuine medicines for ſale, by

THOMAS SHAW, at his ſtore in Church-ſtreet, oppoſite Meſſieurs Ridgely and Weems.

3 Annapolis, April 21, 1803.

Hat Manufactory.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of returning his moſt grateful thanks to his friend sand cuſtomers for paſt favours, and the generous encouragement he has received ſince his commencing buſineſs in this city; he has furniſhed himſelf with a quantity of all kinds of furs, and has on hand a large aſſortment of the beſt and neweſt faſhioned hats, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices. He has alſo a number of excellent workmen, which will enable him to furniſh merchants with any quantity at the ſhorteſt notice. He hopes, from the good quality of his manufactory, and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

JOSEPH MERRIKEN.

N. B. There are no other hats manufactured in this city but at my ſhop. The higheſt price given for all kinds of furs.

Annapolis, April 20, 1803. 3X

NOTICE,

To the public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general aſſembly of this ſtate for a law to paſs for a road to be laid off from a landing on the north ſide of Severn river, commonly called and known by the name of JUMPER'S HOLE, along through the neighbourhood by the widow Mary Johnſon's, and from there the moſt convenient rout to a landing known by the name of ASHPAW'S LANDING, on the eaſt ſide of a fork of Curtis's creek, called MARLEY CREEK, and for to make the aforeſaid landings public.

4

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a ſtout likely negro man, who calls himſelf JACK TURNER, and ſays he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and ſome other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and ſold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he eſcaped laſt fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a ſcar on his left eye-brow. His maſter, if any, is requeſted to take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold agreeably to law for priſon fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

7 February 21, 1803.

NOTICE,

To the Public of Maryland.

THERE will be a petition preferred to the next general aſſembly of this ſtate, for a law to paſs for a road to be laid off from a large white oak tree, on the ſouth ſide of the main road leading from the city of Annapolis round the head of the Severn river to the city of Baltimore, ſtanding at the lower end of Richard Dorſey's, (of Caleb) lane or plantation, next adjoining to a plantation belonging to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Eſq; along up through the neighbourhood on the north ſide of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, by Jacob Waters's mill and the South river meeting houſe, and the neighbourhood of the Mr. Hopkins's to a fording place on the main branch of Patuxent river known by the name of Aſhton's Ford, and from there the moſt convenient route through Prince-George's county, by or through Mr. Benjamin Ogle's plantation, known by the name of *Belle-Air*, to a ſmall town in the ſaid county called Bladenſburg, at or near the head of a creek of the river Patowmack, called and known by the name of The Eaſtern Branch.

April 14, 1803. 6

The high bred Horse

SPOT,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at ſix dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careleſs, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep ſorrel, near ſixteen hands high, of great ſtrength and activity, ſeven years old, is a ſure foalgetter; ſome of his colts may be ſeen at Poplar-Iſland, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the ſtate. He will ſtand from Saturday evening until Tueſday evening at John Hicks's ſtable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thurſday evening; he will ſtand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Paſturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, for mares ſent from a diſtance. Particular attention and the greateſt care will be given to the mares, but accidents or eſcapes muſt be at the riſk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named ſum is the price, if caſh is ſent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on paſſing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of caſh.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803. 4

YOUNG DIOMED,

WILL ſtand at the ſubſcriber's farm, on Rhode river, about ſeven miles from Annapolis, this ſeaſon, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that ſum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the firſt of January, 1804, muſt be ſent with each mare, or they will not be received; ſaid notes may be diſcharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the firſt day of December next. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt of April and end the firſt of Auguſt.

YOUNG DIOMED is a beautiful dapple grey horſe, ſix years old this ſpring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and ſtrain equal to any horſe on the continent; the compactneſs of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the beſt of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable ſhape, ſymmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogle's imported mare Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's noted horſe Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, ſold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a ſon of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a ſon of old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by old Cade, her great-great-grandam by old Partner, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOS. HARDY.

October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my poſſeſſion.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

The grey horſe now in the poſſeſſion of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horſe Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good paſtures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and eſcapes muſt be at the riſk of their owners.

JONATHAN SELLMAN.

March 22, 1803. 6X

Nottingham, April 16, 1803.

I HEREBY certify, that Mr. HENRY WARING brought before me, a juſtice of the peace for Prince-George's county, as a treſpaſſing ſtray, a grey HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen hands high, paces, trots, and canters, has no perceivable brand, ſhod before. Given under my hand, the day and year above written.

3X ROBERT BOWIE.

The owner of the above horſe is deſired to come, prove his property, and take him away.

HENRY WARING.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relates to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals, be publiſhed once in each week, for the ſpace of three months ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the establishing a general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there ſhall be a court of appeals, compoſed of three perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whoſe judgment ſhall be final and concluſive in all caſes of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals ſhall hold two ſeſſions on the weſtern ſhore and two on the eaſtern ſhore in each year, at ſuch times and places as the furure legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this ſtate ſhall be divided into five judicial diſtricts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, ſhall be the firſt diſtrict; Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, ſhall be the ſecond diſtrict; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, ſhall be the third diſtrict; Caroline, Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Worceſter counties, ſhall be the fourth diſtrict; and Waſhington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, ſhall be the fifth diſtrict; and that there ſhall be appointed for each of the ſaid diſtricts two perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall reſide in the diſtrict for which they ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Diſtrict Judges of the county courts in ſuch diſtrict; and there ſhall be appointed for each of the counties of this ſtate one perſon of integrity, experience and knowledge, reſident of the county for which he ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in the commiſſion Aſſociate Judge of the county court of the county for which he ſhall be appointed; and the ſaid diſtrict judges in their reſpective diſtricts, together with the ſaid aſſociate judge in the reſpective counties, ſhall compoſe the county court; and the county courts ſo eſtabliſhed ſhall have, hold and exerciſe, all the powers, authorities and juriſdictions, that the general court and county courts of this ſtate has heretofore held, uſed and exerciſed, except the appellate juriſdiction of the general court; and that the county courts ſhall hold their ſeſſions in the reſpective counties at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now eſtabliſhed, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and aboliſhed, on the confirmation hereof.

7

Michael & Barney Curran,

Have received, by the arrivals at Philadelphia, A handſome aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Conſiſting of

CHINTZES and calicoes,
Dimities and muſlinets,
Marſeilles quilting and printed jeans,
Cambrick dimities,
Ditto muſlin 6-4 and 9-8 wide,
Coloured cambricks and ginghams,
Ladies and gentlemens ſilk and cotton hoſe,
Extra long ſilk and kid gloves,
Gentlemens beſt beaver ditto,
Striped and coloured nankeens,
Figured ſattins for gentlemens veſts,
India book and jackonet muſlins,
Britiſh ditto, ditto, ditto,
India crape handkerchiefs, and jackonet ditto,
Iriſh linens and checks,
And on hand ſome beſt London ſuperfine clothes and caſſimers,
Cotton counterpanes and table clothes, &c. &c.

Annapolis, April 19, 1803. 6

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.